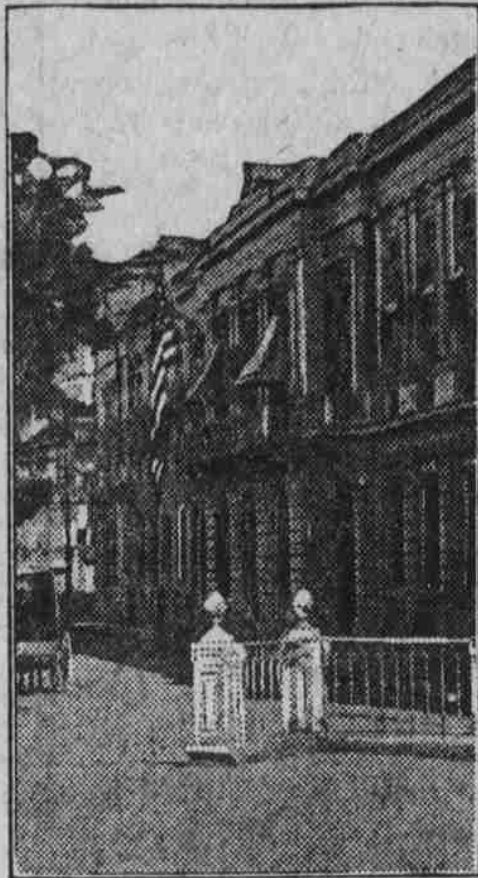


CITY OF MANILA BOUNTIFULLY MERITS THE NAME OF BEAUTIFUL

Americans Have Made the Philippine Metropolis One of the Finest in the Far East—Yankee Efficiency as Shown in Islands Surpasses That of Germany in China—First Impressions Are Good.

Manila, P. I.—The city of Manila lies on very low ground and is therefore not visible to the voyager until his ship enters Manila bay. Then its massive city walls, its churches, cathedrals, monasteries, forts and palaces spring suddenly into view. The whole effect is entrancing. The domes and spires of the churches, the grand, old Spanish residences and government buildings, are visible above the old gray walls and stand out clearly against the blue sky. The centuries have given the stone buildings a tint of bluish gray. Many of the brick buildings have been covered with stucco, painted either white or pink. These colors together with the soft verdure of the tropical vegetation afford a picture pleasing to the eye and restful to the soul. Above the battlements of old Fort Santiago, the cruel Bastille of the Spanish regime, floats the stars and stripes, guaranteeing peace, liberty and justice to the various tribes and peoples of the Philippine islands. The great ocean liner, heavily laden with the products of American industry and skill, crosses the placid bay



Governor's Palace, Manila.

where Admiral Dewey and his brave men sixteen years ago won glory for the American navy and empire for their country.

The ship swings around and is made fast to the pier. Above the snorting of donkey engines and the rattling of cranes are heard the strains of a Filipino band welcoming the travelers to "the land of the palm and the pine."

As soon as one steps ashore in Manila one notices everywhere the visible signs of American occupation. The new, up-to-date docks are able to accommodate the largest liners afloat. Broad, well paved streets stretch across and around the Luneta, the great front lawn of the city. This great carpet of grass extends right up to the walled city. The old moat, where stagnant waters formerly menaced the health of the city, has been filled in and the walled city is faced on two sides by a lawn which covers many acres. This is the playground of the city of Manila.

Not far from the walls of the old Spanish city a great crowd of people has assembled. Now and then ear-splitting yells rend the air. At a distance one might suppose that the Filipinos were holding a mass meeting

and yelling for independence, but on coming closer one hears a clarion voice ring out above all the others, "Out on first." The Manila high school boys are playing the crack trade school team from the island of Cebu. "What's the score?" I inquired excitedly. A Filipino, who wears a white starched shirt outside of his trousers, answers, "Two to one, favor Cebu, and the ninth inning." It's like being home in the dear old United States.

There are few cities which portray ancient, medieval and modern life and customs so clearly as Manila. In the suburbs one sees the shacks and huts of the common people. The framework of the humble abodes is made of bamboo poles and the roof and walls are simply mats of nipa palm leaves. As the floor is several feet from the ground the huts have the appearance of being on stilts. Such have been the homes of the Filipinos since prehistoric times.

The walled city is the old Spanish Manila. Here one sees the solid, austere architecture of the middle ages, and the more ornate styles of the renaissance. The pulleys of drawbridges are still in the walls over the city gates.

Between the walled city and the outer suburbs lies the modern city of Manila. This part contains the main business streets and the residential section. In this part of the city one sees a strange mingling of all that is ugly and beautiful in modern architecture. The paved streets, the car lines, the telephone and electric light wires, and especially the Pasig river with its traffic, all bind the three parts of the city together into an economic whole throbbing with life and energy.

Manila was an interesting city long before the Spanish-American war. It was reserved for the Americans to make it a beautiful and a healthful city. The plans which D. H. Burnham of Chicago drafted for the adornment of the city are being carried out and Manila is fairly on the way to become the most beautiful city of the Orient. In that part of the city which lies outside the walls a great deal has been done in the way of draining the swamps, widening the streets, establishing parks, and reserving a desirable site for the government buildings which will be built in accordance with Mr. Burnham's plans.

The sanitary arrangements of the city, inaugurated by the American army and completed by the civil government, have made Manila one of the most healthful cities of the Orient. Plague, cholera, yellow fever, and other epidemics have been stamped out. The water supply is excellent. The highways and byways are clean and the noisome smells usually associated with oriental cities are absent. When I saw Tsingtao, the German colony in China, I thought I had seen the maximum of efficiency in civic government in the Orient, but now that I have seen Manila I am of the opinion that the Germans have been outdone.

The German far eastern fleet is in the harbor of Manila. The officers and the sailors are seeing the sights of the city. They are enthusiastic in their praises of what the Americans have done here. How the Germans would like to have this great city and these glorious islands! How the Japanese would like to lord it over the people of the Philippines even as they do over the Koreans! The English,

too, would like to make this great empire a sphere of influence which they could exploit to the exclusion of all comers, including Americans, just as they now monopolize the trade of Tibet, Canton province and Western Yunnan. The foremost English intelligence officer of the British army is now in Manila. I have often seen him in Pekin and elsewhere in China hard at work spying out the land.

All the world is studying the Philippine problem today. Every European nation is closely watching the unfolding of our policy with reference to these islands. It is not likely that any nation will try to take the Philippines away from us, but if we give



Fountain in Manila.

the world to understand that we do not want these fair islands there will be inaugurated an era of intrigue for the "Pearl of the Orient" resembling that which has despoiled China of all her harbors and much of her territory. No fragile paper treaty, no open door agreement will ever be sufficient to protect the Philippine islands from a fate similar to that of China.

DREAM TOLD OF A SUICIDE

And Led to the Finding of a Woman's Body in a Well at Clifton, N. J.

Paterson, N. J.—Awakening from a dream that her missing daughter-in-law, Mrs. Mary Pralevis, had committed suicide, and that her body lay at the bottom of an abandoned well in the yard, Mrs. Julia Pralevis of 69 Lake avenue, Clifton, arose from her bed and going out to the well found the dream to be true.

Mary Pralevis disappeared some time ago. It was then believed that she had either fallen or jumped into the Passaic river. The belief now is that she deliberately walked to the old well, lifted the cover, and dropped in. Her death leaves three children motherless.

FURNACE IS BED; ARRESTED

Red Bud Farmer Surprises Police Captors by Showing \$3,000 in Currency.

St. Louis.—Because his clothes were mussed and his face dirty the police here the other day arrested Edward Pelzer as a "suspicious character." At the police station they were shocked to find all his pockets stuffed with greenbacks and goldbacks totaling \$2,949.

Pelzer, a farmer of Red Bud, Ill., 60 years old, said he had stopped off in St. Louis on his way to the home of a niece at Naylor, Mo. Fearing he would be robbed if he went to a hotel, Pelzer spent the night in the abandoned furnace of a zinc factory. The police decided to hold the farmer until his relatives can be heard from.

FOREIGN.

Amedee Gasquet, the Byzantine historian, died in Paris, aged sixty-two.

The House of Lords rejected the woman suffrage bill by a vote of 104 to 60.

Gen. Manuel Chao has been removed as governor of Chihuahua by Gen. Francisco Villa.

The crucifixion of 200 Mohammedans by Greek Epirote invaders was reported in a dispatch to the Albanian government.

According to reports received in Bogota, the bubonic plague has made its appearance on the Atlantic coast of Colombia.

There was a steady demand for the 12,200 bales offered at the wool sales and Americans bought greasy cross-breeds and Merinos.

Sixteen miles of trenches for riflemen, with as many miles more of approach and maneuvering trails, suitable for cavalry, mountain and field artillery, have been completed along the Panama canal.

The wedding of Kermit Roosevelt and Miss Belle Wyatt Willard, daughter of Colonel J. E. Willard, American ambassador to Spain, has been fixed to take place at noon on June 11 at the British embassy chapel in Madrid.

Rear Admiral Badger has notified the Navy Department that delay in pushing American outposts to Mexico City will cost thousands of American lives. Barbed wire obstructions and mines have been placed across the line of march by the Federals under General Maas.

Joseph Caillaux, former minister of finance, and Fernand d'Aillieres, M. Caillaux's opponent in the recent election to the French chamber of deputies, fought a bloodless duel with pistols. M. d'Aillieres fired twice at his adversary, but neither shot found its mark. M. Caillaux fired in the air.

GENERAL.

John Forest Dillon, eighty-three, noted corporation counsel, died at his home in New York.

The steamer City of Rome, bound from Buffalo to Toledo, was burned to the water's edge just off shore at Ripley, N. Y.

Orders for 1,000,000 3-inch shrapnel shells were received at the Frankford arsenal in Philadelphia from Secretary Garrison of the War Department.

Chester Burnell Duryea of New York, under arrest for killing his aged father, General Hiram Duryea, was removed to Bellevue hospital raving and fighting.

John D. Rockefeller has offered the village of Tarrytown, N. Y., his personal bond for \$50,000 to guarantee it against damage when his new 250-ton fountain arrives.

Ethel Lorraine Belmont of New York won her separation suit against Raymond Belmont, son of August Belmont, the financier. Alimony at the rate of \$100 a month was allowed. Young Belmont is now abroad.

Constitutionalist forces were sent to Las Vacas Muzuquiz and other railroad towns south of Piedras Negras, where repairs are being made on the railroads in the direction of Conclova. A constitutionalist attack on Conclova is expected within a few days.

Marie Ganz, the Industrial Workers of the World speaker, who repeatedly threatened John D. Rockefeller, Jr., with bodily harm because he refused to interfere in the Colorado coal strike, was sentenced to serve sixty days in the workhouse on Blackwell's island, N. Y.

George W. Young, banker and husband of Mme. Lillian Nordica, wasted the estate of the late Mary Adelaide Yerkes, widow of Charles T. Yerkes, the traction man, according to allegations made in a suit filed in New York to have Young removed as attorney in fact for Mrs. Yerkes.